



15th Regimental Report

1 5 T H R E G I M E N T S O U T H C A R O L I N A V O L U N T E E R S

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

General Order #3	3
Commander's Comments	5
Chaplain's Corner	6
Louisa McCord OCR	8
Adjutant's Comments	10
The Pledge of Allegiance	11
War at Home	12
The Civil War in America	16
Photos from Last Month's Meeting	19
Where in the World is Compatriot Willie Smith?	20
Calendar of Upcoming Events	21
2010 Speakers	22

The Cotton Boll Conspiracy Relic Room may have to furl its colors

06/11/2010

The South Carolina Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum, the third-oldest museum in the state, is in danger of losing all state funding for the upcoming fiscal year, according to one key staff member.



“Due to late-breaking budgetary maneuvering, the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Museum’s very survival is suddenly threatened. We could lose ALL funding, and our institutional existence, at the end of June,” Curator of Education Joe Long wrote on a Facebook posting Thursday.

The move is likely connected to debate in the General Assembly over the more than 100 budget vetoes issued by Gov. Mark Sanford earlier this week.

The more vetoes legislators override – and they have overridden nearly 90 percent of Sanford’s budget vetoes over his first seven sessions in office – the more money the state will be in debt come the 2010-11 fiscal year. The state already faces a budget shortfall for the coming year.

The Relic Room [received](#) a little more than \$717,000 in general fund money for the current fiscal year. For the upcoming year, legislators had allocated nearly \$677,000 from the state’s general fund.

The Relic Room, begun in 1896, operates under the Budget and Control

(Continued on page 15)

June 24th Speaker

**J.R. Fennell
Lexington Museum**

**Gen. Paul Quattlebaum
and Elijah Hall**

Rifle Makers

*Send all camp
correspondence to:*

**15th Regiment SC Vols
345 Cape Jasmine Way
Lexington, SC 29073**

**Winner of the S. A. Cunningham Newsletter Award
Camps with over 50 members**

**2007 SCV National Convention - Mobile, Alabama
2006 SCV National Convention - New Orleans, Louisiana
2004 SCV National Convention - Dalton, Georgia
2003 SCV National Convention - Asheville, North Carolina
2002 SCV National Convention - Memphis, Tennessee**

Winner of the Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award

**Second Place Electronic Distribution 2009 S.C. SCV Convention - Anderson
First Place-Electronic Distribution 2008 S.C. SCV Convention - Lexington
First Place-Electronic Distribution 2007 S.C. SCV Convention - Mount Pleasant
First Place-Electronic Distribution 2006 S.C. SCV Convention - Beaufort
First Place-Electronic Distribution 2005 S.C. SCV Convention - Florence
First Place 2004 S. C. SCV State Convention - Greenville
Second Place 2003 S. C. SCV State Convention - Mount Pleasant
First Place 2002 S. C. SCV State Convention - Aiken**

2010 Officers

Commander

Allen Frye
Commander@15thregtscvols.org

Lt. Commander

Berley Crosby
LtCommander@15thregtscvols.org

Adjutant

Ray Craig
Adjutant@15thregtscvols.org

Chaplain

Larry Black
Chaplain@15thregtscvols.org

Judge Advocate

E. M. Clark, Jr

Newsletter Editor/Webmaster

Steve Wolfe
Editor@15thregtscvols.org

Member - at- Large

Bobby Frye

Color Sergeant

Francis A. Smith



**Ask about how you can become a
South Carolina
Guardian**

June 11, 2010

The following General Order is issued by the South Carolina Division Commander:



GENERAL ORDER # 3

Headquarters Sons of Confederate Veterans, South Carolina Division

Mark A. Simpson, Commander
At Spartanburg, South Carolina
11 June 2010

Re: S.C. Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum in danger of CLOSING Veto #52 Would Eliminate the S.C. Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum

Yesterday Governor Sanford vetoed the Board's entire \$25.2 million General Fund appropriation for the Board for next year. This section of the budget includes the entire General Fund operating budget for the S.C. Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum. If this veto is not overridden, the museum will have to cease operations.

This veto represents the greatest threat the museum has faced in 114 years of existence. If this veto is not overridden we will no longer be able to preserve South Carolina's proud military legacy.

If this veto is sustained, we don't know what would happen to our artifact and archival collection valued in the tens of millions of dollars. I do know it would be a grave concern to the thousands of families who entrusted their irreplaceable artifacts to the museum and the State of South Carolina.

It will require a two-thirds vote in both the House and the Senate to override the Governor's veto.

TALKING POINTS (when you call your house member)

1896 – Museum Founded - 114 years ago

2004 – Nationally accredited by the Association of American Museums

2002 – 2009 Seven straight years of increasing attendance with April 2010 a record month! Attendance has **doubled** since 2004 and will grow again in 2010

December 20, 2010 marks the beginning of the Sesquicentennial of the "Cause for Southern Independence"

Significant loss of "TOURIST DOLLARS" as many Americans will come to South Carolina to learn of its Military history during the sesquicentennial.

Educational Impact

Enormous financial cost just to transfer or preserve the current collection of SC historical artifacts. This alone could amount in the 100's of thousands of dollars.

EVERY Compatriot in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, South Carolina Division, is called to ACTION

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

IMMEDIATELY. We cannot wait – this is of the utmost importance.

Please share this message with anyone you know who is interested in preserving our state's rich heritage.

Here is your assignment; muster in and fulfill the call of duty and contact your SC General Assembly **HOUSE MEMBER NOW if you wait until Tuesday, it will be too late.....**it will require the HOUSE to override this veto by the Governor in order for the Senate to take action. We believe we have support in the Senate but there are many in the House that we must convince to save our Confederate Heritage.

STEP 1 - In order to locate the phone number for your local House member, click on the following link and insert your 9 digit zip code. **PHONE them TODAY**

<http://www.scstatehouse.gov/cgi-bin/zipcodesearch.exe>

STEP 2 - locate your House member email address and email them as well.

<http://www.scstatehouse.gov/html-pages/houseemail.html>

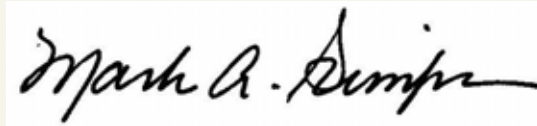
COPY and PASTE the following message in your Email:

Yesterday Governor Sanford vetoed the Board's entire \$25.2 million General Fund appropriation for the B & C Board for next year. This section of the budget includes the entire General Fund operating budget for the S.C. Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum.

This veto represents the greatest threat the museum has faced in 114 years of existence. If this veto is not overridden we will no longer be able to preserve South Carolina's proud military legacy.

This is not a Republican or Democratic Party issue – this is an EDUCATIONAL ISSUE as well as one effecting STATE TOURISM involving South Carolina's rich Military history, and its future is in your hands. Don't let the people of South Carolina lose these priceless treasures.....**VOTE to OVERRIDE the GOVERNOR'S VETO** and keep the Museum open.

By Order of the South Carolina Division Commander



Mark A. Simpson



Commander's Comments

Commander's Comments June 2010

Compatriots,

I trust this finds you all well. At our last meeting we had one of the biggest crowds that I've seen in a long while, the room was packed! We had two speakers, Ms. Nita Keisler from the UDC spoke to us about the Military Service Award that the UDC presents to veterans and Kristine Stonehill also gave a presentation about the Sam Davis Youth Camp.

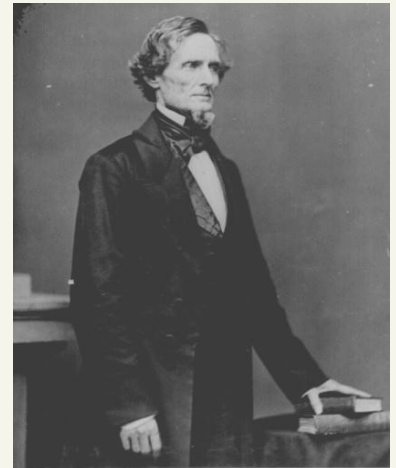
If there is anyone in the Camp that is eligible or who has a family member who is eligible for the UDC award, please contact our Adjutant to get on a list for the meeting about this.

I have spoken to Rick Hatcher, in Charleston, regarding our tour of Charleston. The date of October 23rd has been put on the calendar for this. Rick will email me our itinerary as soon as it is finalized. The cost will probably be around \$35 a person. Just as before, this will include the trip down and back. Lunch will also be included.

I hope to see the room packed again on June 24th when we will have J.R. Fennell from the Lexington County Museum as our guest speaker. His topic will be Gen. Paul Quattlebaum and Elijah Hall, rifle makers.

Allen Frye

Commander



Chaplain's Corner

June 2010

A Chaplain Reports: the Fall of Atlanta, 2 September 1864.

**Chaplain Thomas H. Deavenport, 3rd
Tennessee Infantry Regiment
Army of Tennessee**



Thomas H. Deavenport was born in Giles County near Pulaski, Tennessee in 1835. His mother was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, but allowed her son to attend a Methodist Sunday School. Thomas determined to study for the ministry and was received into the Memphis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while still in his early twenties. He served as pastor of the Cageville Circuit and then, in 1860, as pastor of the Pototoc Church in the Aberdeen District. Leaving his church, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 3rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment, in September of 1861. He was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, in February of 1862. After he was exchanged, he was appointed Chaplain of the 3rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment with an effective date of 18 November 1862. He resigned on 7 April 1863 and was furloughed four days later. Deavenport returned to the regiment on 25 January 1864 at Dalton, Georgia. His report of the fall of Atlanta reflected great personal anguish, yet admiration as well for the barefoot Confederate soldiers who were his companions. Chaplain Deavenport remained with his regiment until it surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina in 1865.

A new campaign has been inaugurated, how it will end God only knows. We have been compelled to give up much of our country at this point. It has cost the enemy much. At other points we have been successful. I am not discouraged, though there is some discontent in the Army. Oh God, how long will this cruel war last. My heart yearns for the society of home. I count each day and ask when will the last come? Poor weak human nature is ready to complain and say my burden is too heavy. Cease thy murmuring, God is wise and good. He doeth all things well. Health is yet mine. Through many dangers I have been led, have just escaped death time and again. It seems that I have led a charmed life. God be praised for his goodness. I see around me much distress and my heart sickens at the destruction of life and property on every hand, in the army and out of it. I see grey hairs and helpless infancy driven from home, penniless almost friendless. I see the strong men cut down without a moment's warning, or left a cripple for life. I see the poor soldier as he toils on, sustained by the hope of better days and by the love he bears for those far away. I saw but yesterday the Captain commanding his regiment barefoot. Such men will not be conquered. I cannot give the history of this campaign language to describe its suffering. It has been long and bloody, many of our noblest have fallen. 'Requiescant in pace.' They live in our hearts.

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

Thomas Deavenport returned to the parish ministry after the war. He joined the Tennessee Conference in 1865 and then transferred to the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1870. For the next 18 years he served churches in Jacksonville, Birmingham, Tuscumbia, and Anniston. Described as a man “small of stature, sinewy, nervously constructed, and richly endowed with the power of endurance,” he was also remembered as a brave soldier and a spiritual preacher. He died in 1888 at the age of 53 while serving, appropriately perhaps, as pastor of the Warrior Church in the Gadsden District of the North Alabama Conference. He was buried in Birmingham.

1. The unpublished diary of Thomas H. Deavenport (1835-1888) is in the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville, Tennessee. A partial service record for Thomas H. Davenport, 3rd Tennessee Infantry, may be found in the National Archives Compiled Service Records of Confederate and General Staff Officers, microfilm M331, CW 0998 at the South Carolina State Archives in Columbia.
2. Commanding the 3rd Tennessee Regiment when he was killed at Jonesboro GA.
3. The West Point Railroad that ran from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia.
4. *Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South* (Nashville: Publishing House of the M.E. Church, South, 1889) 132.

Selected from *The Spirit Divided: Memoirs of Civil War Chaplains—The Confederacy* by John W. Brinsfield, published by Mercer University Press, 2005.

John W. Brinsfield
Chaplain Corps Historian
US Army Chaplain Center and School
10100 Lee Rd
Ft. Jackson, SC 29207
john.brinsfield@jackson.army.mil

A few words from the President of the Louisa McCord Chapter

Good day to everyone,

I hope everyone is doing well these days and finding a bit of relief from this heat wave we are having already. It appears we will all have a sweltering summer across not only the United States, but other countries as well. The BP Oil spill is certainly taking its toll on our waters, sea life, fisherman, economy, and lands—please keep all of these precious commodities in your prayers hoping a solution will start to come to stop this horrible tragedy. And for everyone—have a wonderful Father’s Day next week and remember all those precious individuals who have given of themselves in the capacity of Father or as a Father figure.

Next month is the 2010 National SCV Meeting and Confederation of States Order of Confederate Rose Reunion in Anderson, SC. I am sure it will be quite ‘warm’, however I do hope many of you will be able to be in attendance to support each other and everyone else. South Carolina OCR will be the host state for the Reunion, and I know we all do our best to work together to make this a good event that will make everyone proud to be a South Carolinian.

Tomorrow is Flag Day and I know this has many different meanings for a lot of people. I personally am very honored to be able to salute the US Flag because of my Father’s long and memorable military history as a veteran of World War II, the Korean War and Viet Nam for multiple tours. My Father made it his passion and dedication to serve in the Army to protect everyone in times of conflict and openly gave of his life more times that anyone can count. My family was always terrified when a soldier would come by or call, that something may have happened to him; and when it did on a few occasions, we were terrified. Most of you know that we lost my dear, beloved Father this year to Alzheimer’s’ Disease. I am truly glad he does not have to suffer, however this Father’s Day will be quite difficult for us.

I do know though that MY Father was honored to recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag and made sure that all of us knew the pledge and recited it honorably. I have always been saddened by the news when I hear people say they will not allow the Pledge to spoken because of the words “...one nation under God...” among other things. I know others have their beliefs and I do respect that, however, last year I decided that I do not feel it is fair for others to expect their beliefs to be followed and honored and then show total disrespect for something someone else believes in. One can hold their faith and beliefs and still show courteous respect for others. In this difficult time that the entire world is in, that really needs to be done. I attended a couple of functions not too long ago and saw that some turned their back on the American Flag and did not choose to recite the Pledge of Allegiance. Well, I guess I can respect that if someone feels they don’t want to do that, except perhaps they do have to remember it stands for much more than just what they think it does and they should open their minds a bit to sway from their closed opinions. To me that was a sign of total disrespect for MY Father who fought to ensure those very individuals had a country to be born in (because I know they were around when he initially joined the Army because they are younger than I) and continue to live in. I hope that in the future if someone does feel they do not wish to do so, they will just not be in a room where the Pledge of Allegiance is recited, or have the decency to wait outside of an event until the colors are all presented and saluted. I will now step down from my little soap box

This is what Flag Day represents and I salute all of our SCV members who have served in the military and given honorably as my Father did, to the wonderful men and women who give of their lives everyone to protect and keep each of us safe.

Flag Day, June 14

The colors of the flag denote the struggle for freedom. The stars represent the colonies. The red color, which is separated, signifies the separation of America from the rule of Great Britain. The pointed stars represent the colonies under a united governing body. The designing and colors spread over the flag, manifest loyalty, honor and essence of patriotism that kindled in the hearts of those who fought for freedom. Therefore, Flag Day recognizes the work of those who created such an amazing piece of work that displays patriotism and (continued from

(Continued on page 9)

page 8)

independence.

And while you are at it.....bake a cake.....

Betsy Ross Pound Cake—Contributed by Pam Edwards

One pound flour 3/4 pound butter One pound sugar Twelve eggs
 Cream butter and about two-thirds of the flour together. Beat whites of eggs to a stiff froth, beat yolks of eggs and sugar together until very light. Mix thoroughly all the ingredients, stirring in last the loose flour. Bake in a slow oven (325 degrees) until done (at least one hour)

Courtesy of The Columbia Star June 11, 2010

Tips for Handling Telemarketers - Three Little Words That Work !! *From our friend....Andy Rooney*

(1)The three little words are: 'Hold On, Please...' Saying this, while putting down your phone and walking off (instead of hanging-up immediately) would make each telemarketing call so much more time-consuming that boiler room sales would grind to a halt. Then when you eventually hear the phone company's 'beep-beep-beep' tone, you know it's time to go back and hang up your handset, which has efficiently completed its task. These three little words will help eliminate telephone soliciting.

(2) Do you ever get those annoying phone calls with no one on the other end?

This is a telemarketing technique where a machine makes phone calls and records the time of day when a person answers the phone. This technique is used to determine the best time of day for a 'real' sales person to call back and get someone at home. What you can do after answering, if you notice there is no one there, is to immediately start hitting your # button on the phone, 6 or 7 times, as quickly as possible This confuses the machine that dialed the call and it kicks your number out of their system. Gosh, what a shame not to have your name in their system any longer!!!

(3) Junk Mail Help:

When you get 'ads' enclosed with your phone or utility bill, return these 'ads' with your payment. Let the sending companies throw their own junk mail away. When you get those 'pre-approved' letters in the mail for everything from credit cards to 2nd mortgages and similar type junk, do not throw away the return envelope. Most of these come with postage-paid return envelopes, right? It costs them more than the regular 41 cents postage 'IF' and when they receive them back. It costs them nothing if you throw them away! The postage was around 50 cents before the last increase and it is according to the weight. In that case, why not get rid of some of your other junk mail and put it in these cool little, postage-paid return envelopes.

One of Andy Rooney's (60 minutes) ideas.

Send an ad for your local chimney cleaner to American Express. Send a pizza coupon to Citibank. If you didn't get anything else that day, then just send them their blank application back! If you want to remain anonymous, just make sure your name isn't on anything you send them. You can even send the envelope back empty if you want to just to keep them guessing! It still costs them 41 cents. The banks and credit card companies are currently getting a lot of their own junk back in the mail, but folks, we need to OVERWHELM them. Let's let them know what it's like to get lots of junk mail, and best of all they're paying for it...Twice!

Let's help keep our postal service busy since they are saying that e-mail is cutting into their business profits, and that's why they need to increase postage costs again You get the idea ! If enough people follow these tips, it will work ---- I have been doing this for years, and I get very little junk mail anymore.

Yours in history.....

Andrea M. Evans-Wolfe

President, Louisa McCord Chapter OCR & South Carolina Society OCR



Adjutant's Comments

According to protocol established by General Headquarters, each and every meeting of every SCV camp in the organization begins with the Pledge of Allegiance and the Salute to the Confederate Flag. Here in South Carolina, we also include a Salute to the South Carolina Flag, which I think is a nice touch and something that is well-deserved considering the pivotal and historic role that South Carolina played in the War for Southern Independence. I'm not a native South Carolinian – I'm a Virginian by birth, born and raised in the area of the Seven Days' Battles – but I'm very proud to join in with my fellow camp members in reciting the Salute to the South Carolina flag.

I'm equally as proud to recite the Salute to the Confederate Flag, because I'm proud of my ancestors who had the courage to stand up and fight for their homes against overwhelming odds. I gladly salute their bravery and their sacrifice, and I do so by saluting the banner under which they fought – and under which a great many of them died.

But without a doubt, I'm more proud to recite the Pledge of Allegiance, the oath with which we begin our meetings, to honor the flag of our great nation, the United States of America, and the sacrifices of the millions of men and women who have served our nation under this flag, and more importantly to honor and remember those who have died while serving. Ours is the greatest nation on Earth, a nation that is envied and emulated the world over, for it is here in our land, within our borders, that the true spirit of freedom lives and is protected both by its military and civilians as well.

There are those who believe that the reciting of the pledge is a swearing of allegiance to a government or a specific leader, and there are even those who believe that the reciting of the pledge is "saluting the flag of the enemy." To those people I say this: you are sadly mistaken. All one has to do is take a look at the words of the pledge to see the proof of this:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Nowhere in those words does it indicate a swearing of allegiance to a government or a specific person; rather, the allegiance is pledged to the Republic and its people, the nation as a whole, by pledging to the symbol of that nation – the Stars and Stripes.

I am both an American and a Southerner by birth, and I thank God for both. But make no mistake about it – as proud as I am of my Southern heritage and my Confederate ancestors, I am an AMERICAN first and foremost, and I will defend this land and its flag with my dying breath. I spent 23 years of my life in the Armed Forces of our great nation; during this time I served under my country's flag in the United States, Korea, Japan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the Phillipines. I've seen this flag raised under the oil smoke-darkened skies of a blackened Kuwait at the conclusion of the Gulf War, watching Kuwaiti citizens cry with joy and happiness at the sight of the Stars and Stripes flying over their land.

And I've seen this flag draped over the caskets of my fellow service members who were killed

(Continued on page 18)

The Pledge of Allegiance

The Pledge of Allegiance was written in August 1892 by the socialist minister Francis Bellamy (1855-1931). It was originally published in *The Youth's Companion* on September 8, 1892. Bellamy had hoped that the pledge would be used by citizens in any country.

In its original form it read:

"I pledge allegiance to my Flag and the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

In 1923, the words, "the Flag of the United States of America" were added. At this time it read:

"I pledge allegiance to United States of the Republic for which it nation, indivisible, with justice for all."



the Flag of the America and to stands, one liberty and

In 1954, in response to threat of the times, Eisenhower encouraged the words "under God," word pledge we say Bellamy's daughter alteration. Today it

the Communist President Congress to add creating the 31-today. objected to this reads:

"I pledge allegiance to United States of

Cowpens Flag 1777

the flag of the America and to

the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Section 4 of the Flag Code states:

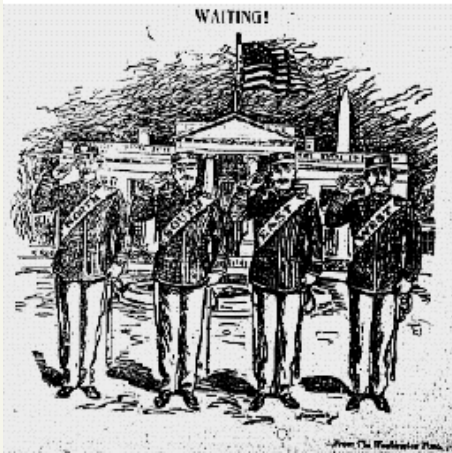
The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.", should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform men should remove any non-religious headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute."

The original Bellamy salute, first described in 1892 by Francis Bellamy, who authored the original Pledge, began with a military salute, and after reciting the words "to the flag," the arm was extended toward the flag, palm-down.

(Continued on page 15)

War at Home

Several states in the Deep South had a very different relationship than other parts of the country to the Spanish-American War due in large part to their regional memories of the recent Civil War and their fears about a possible ["race war at home."](#) South Carolina, for instance, was the first state to secede and is often blamed (or credited) for starting the war since the first battle was fought there. Similarly, Georgia was also the victim of Sherman's infamous march and consequently was one of the hardest hit of all the southern states during the war. It is not altogether surprising, then, that in March of 1898 when the *Worcester Telegram* and *Milwaukee Sentinel* were "WAITING!" for war and announcing the end of sectionalism, the Savannah Morning News was insisting that "WAR [WAS] NOT GENERALLY WANTED."



North, South, East, and West
"WAITING!" for the
Spanish-American War
Milwaukee Sentinel, March 1898

The *Charleston News and Courier* announced that "COLUMBIA [IS] THE ONLY HOT TOWN, THAT IS, THE ONLY PLACE IN THE STATE HOT FOR WAR," adding that "Perhaps when it Comes to Volunteering Even Columbia will Cool Off . . ." (April 21, 1898). These claims stand in stark contrast to reports of the overabundance of volunteers and stories of young men eager to enlist in [Indianapolis](#), [Milwaukee](#), and [Worcester](#) newspapers. Indeed, these northern cities were most concerned that the quotas would be filled *before* enough of their young men could participate in the fighting and prove their patriotism and manliness. According to the July 20, 1898 *Indianapolis News*, after McKinley issued his second call for a few extra reserve troops, Indiana and Wisconsin had exceeded their quotas of 1,304 and 900 volunteers, respectively, while only 255 of the 704 troops requested from Georgia had enlisted.

During the three decades after the Civil War, groups like the Daughters of the Confederacy and similar organizations had been actively memorializing the conflict, ensuring that its painful legacy remained a salient part of southern culture and popular consciousness in the South. Alongside this insistence that the South honor its confederate casualties from the "War of Northern Aggression," however, are discourses of reconciliation, reunification, and patriotism exemplified by Captain Fritz Guerin's [tableau photograph](#).

As John Pettegrew points out in his discussion of the "relationship between the idea of the Civil War. . .and the construction of patriotism and nationalism during the Spanish-American War"(49), both northerners and southerners "commonly invoked the story and drama of [the Civil War's] sectional conflict and reunification in support of contemporary patriotic causes" (54). For example, the June 28, 1898 *Indianapolis News* published a story during the war (headlined "The South and the North. A Beautiful Incident among Camp Thomas Soldiers") which claimed that "nothing has been more evident in this camp, made up of sons of Federal and Confederates alike, than that sectionalism is dead. There is no longer a North or a South in the old sense; it is but a memory. Still, because of the awful sacrifice, it is a sacred memory to both." The article describes bands from the

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 12)

North and the South playing the tune "marching through Georgia" in a spontaneous display of unity until "the last vestige of reserve and hesitation had been swept away by the gallant action and the sons of Yanks and sons of Rebs met with clasped hands, swearing a new loyalty to each other and to "Old Glory."

Memorial Day newspaper articles in the *Savannah Morning News* during the crisis in Cuba also offer insights into deep southern attitudes toward the war. One piece, titled "Man on the Monument. What He Said With Regard to the Current War," summarizes the Memorial Day address by Mr. Pope S. Hill, who recounted his fictional conversation with a monument of a Confederate soldier:

Mr. Hill indulged in a talk with the "man on the monument," and secured his opinions on the current war with Spain. . . . Mr. Hill said: . . ."Johnnie Reb," I said, "We've got a use for you and your gun now. Get down of your dignity. Macon's motto now is, 'Shoot, Luke, or give up your gun.'" He answered me thusly: "I am a good old rebel; that's exactly what I am; and for this fair land of freedom I do not care a cent. I hate the nasty eagle, with all his brass and fuss; and the lying, thieving Yankee, I hate them wuss and wuss." . . . "Soldier," said I, "you have been asleep for 30 years. Listen while I tell you of the emancipation, the reconstruction, the New South, of Henry Grady, of democracy and plutocracy, of starving Cuba and the ill-fated Maine."

"Mr. Hill" eventually wins over "Johnnie Reb," who offers an emotional plea of support for "starving Cuba" in the name of all the dead Confederate soldiers in the adjacent cemetery, and concludes by claiming that "a patriot is a man who bleeds for the benefit of his country, not the man who bleeds his country for his own benefit" (May 13, 1898).

One front page story from the December 20, 1898 *Savannah Morning News* is instructive in this regard, further highlighting the very different relationship of the South to both the U.S. Civil War and the war with Spain. Headlined "Wore a Confederate Badge. President McKinley decorated by a Macon Veteran," the article tells of the president's whistle stop in Macon, Georgia during his larger tour throughout the South to celebrate the U.S. victory over Spain and to thank southerners for their contribution to the war effort:

The President and his party reached Macon promptly on time, and were received by the largest crowd which has gathered in Macon since the last visit of Jefferson Davis to the city. . . . Drawn up in line in front of the station was the Bibb County Camp of the Confederate Survivors' Association, 400 strong, headed by Commander C.M. Wiley . . . who addressed [the President] as follows: . . . "I hope and pray, Mr. President, that God in his infinite mercy, may so direct future legislation of this country that the living Confederate will be remembered. This country and the Stars and Stripes belong as much to the Confederate veterans as they do to the Grand Army of the Republic. The South proved her loyalty to the grand old country when war was declared with Spain, and, now henceforth and forever she will be found ready to take up arms to defend our country and our flag.

According to the piece, Dr. Ronald B. Hall, another veteran, then approached the president and pinned a confederate badge on him, announcing that it "'should endear you to the heart of every Confederate":

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

"I do not know that it will be proper," said the President.

"But you must," said Dr. Hall, and without further ceremony the President marched ahead. . . . The sight of the Confederate badge on the President's coat as he passed through the lines of veterans called forth vociferous cheering, and as long as the President was in sight they cheered him.

On April 19, 1898 (just days before the official declarations of war) the *Charleston News and Courier* ran a story from the New York wires services about "THE WAR CRAZE IN NEW YORK" claiming that the war "still proves profitable to the theatres":

The exhibition of patriotic enthusiasm by our theatre audiences has very largely subsided, they seeming to resent attempts of the management to utilize their sentiments for business purposes, but when real good ground is given for an enthusiastic outburst they respond as heartily as when war sentiment was first brought to white heat by the destruction of the Maine.

Although the article describes reactions to Sousa's patriotic concerts, it is nonetheless instructive for my purposes, since it is these same patrons who were going to the movies, often in the same theaters. "At last," claims the reporter,

Sousa raised his hand for silence, and when he could be heard, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, it seems as though the only appropriate encore that I can give these days is "Johnny, Get Your Gun," but there's another air we all will cheer to-night," and turning to his band he led off "Dixie." The previous applause was as a Sunday quiet compared to the bedlam that broke loose as the strains of this beloved southern air arose. Cheer on cheer was given from all parts of the house, and through and over all, in startlingly increasing volume, rose the genuine, old-time "Rebel yell." Men and women seemed delirious with joy, standing on seats or leaning far out of boxes and waving flags or handkerchiefs, while they shouted themselves hoarse [S]omeone in one of the boxes leaned over the rail and shouted, "Who says we are not ready for war?" Again the house went wild and Rebel yell and Union cheers joined to testify a unified country. Again the audience was wrought up to the highest pitch by a man in the orchestra, who jumped into the aisle and called for three cheers for "One flag and one country, the North and the South--we're all ready," and the cheers, given with a will, were accented by the now familiar yell.

Two days later, however, the *News and Courier* comforted its readers that "It has . . . been assured that there will be no New York or Massachusetts or other troops sent here to defend the coast of South Carolina, and if there is to be any defence of the coast by any other than the regular army it will be by the troops of the State of South Carolina."

© 1996–2009, Center for History and New Media.

(Continued from page 11)

At a signal from the Principal the pupils, in ordered ranks, hands to the side, face the Flag. Another signal is given; every pupil gives the flag the military salute — right hand lifted, palm downward, to a line with the forehead and close to it. Standing thus, all repeat together, slowly, "I pledge allegiance to my Flag and the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all." At the words, "to my Flag," the right hand is extended gracefully, palm upward, toward the Flag, and remains in this gesture till the end of the affirmation; whereupon all hands immediately drop to the side.

The Youth's Companion, 1892

Shortly thereafter, the pledge was begun with the right hand over the heart, and after reciting "to the Flag," the arm was extended toward the Flag, palm-down.

In World War II, the salute too much resembled the Nazi salute, so it was changed to keep the right hand over the heart throughout.

<http://www.ushistory.org/documents/pledge.htm>

(Continued from page 1)

Board. Its exhibits cover the Revolutionary War, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II and other American conflicts.

However, the Columbia museum is best known for its extensive array artifacts from the War Between the States.

While threats to close the Relic Room may be nothing more than posturing by lawmakers, it would be decidedly ironic if they did decide not to fund the museum, given that the 150th anniversary of South Carolina's secession from the Union, a key event in the Civil War, will take place later this year.

<http://southcarolina1670.wordpress.com/>

Gov. Sanford's Veto #52 will eliminate the SC Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum. This veto is the greatest threat the museum has faced in our 114 years of existence. If it's not overridden we will no longer be able to preserve SC's proud military legacy. A 2/3 vote in the House & Senate is required to override ...the veto. Please share with anyone you know interested in preserving our state's military legacy.

<http://www.facebook.com/home.php?#!/sccrrmm>



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

The Illustrated London News, vol. 39, no. 1097, p. 2.

July 6, 1861

The United States' mail-steamer *Fulton* has arrived at Southampton, bringing New York journals to the 22nd ult.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

The blockade is now effective at all the principal ports of the Southern coast. The first Confederate privateer *Savannah*, whose arrival at New York in charge of a prize crew we reported in our last, was captured by the man-of-war *Perry* off the coast of South Carolina. Her crew, numbering sixteen, are in irons on board the *Minnesota*, now blockading Charleston. The *New York Tribune* urges that these men be hanged. The *Savannah* was the first ship which applied for letters of marque. She had just captured and sent to Georgetown a Maine brig before she encountered the *Perry*. There have been several more captures on the Potomac of Virginia coasting-vessels which were engaged in supplying the Confederates with provisions.

There has been no movement of importance in the neighbourhood of Fortress Monroe. An Ohio regiment which went reconnoitring in a railway train was fired upon at Vienna, fifteen miles west of Alexandria, by a masked battery, and retired with a loss of twenty men. They were reinforced and returned, and found that the enemy had disappeared. This affair, in conjunction with the former check at Great Bethel, has caused a great outcry against "militia officers," and a reaction of public opinion in favour of professional commanders.

In the direction of Fairfax the Federals have pushed forward from Alexandria four miles. The enemy's pickets fell back on Fairfax.

The Confederate troops, under the command of General Johnson, who lately evacuated Harper's Ferry, and were supposed to have retired towards Richmond, suddenly reappeared on the Potomac at Piedmont, considerably to the west of Harper's Ferry. They forced the bridge over the Potomac, which was guarded by forty loyal Marylanders, who were all cut to pieces except two, and then advanced to Cumberland, in Western Maryland, where they surrounded an Indiana regiment stationed there. Two Pennsylvania regiments have been sent forward from Harrisburg to relieve this regiment, if possible. If they have capitulated this will be by far the greatest success of the Confederate forces since the opening of the war.

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

The State of Missouri, which is loyal to the Union, has been the seat of a series of scattered fights. The parties to it are not the armies of the Confederate and the United States, but the State militia of Missouri and Federal volunteers of the same state, Illinois, and Iowa. The Iowa troops have invaded this populous and flourishing State in the west, and the Illinoisans have done so in the east. General Lyon is the Federal commander. He has utterly routed the State troops at Bonneville, a town a few miles north-west of the capital, and taken their camp. The loss of the vanquished was at first set down at three hundred, but this is an exaggeration. The Governor of the State fled from the field in a southerly direction. A few days afterwards a body of the militia attacked the Union Home Guard of the town of Cole, and drove them from the place with great loss. There have been several minor collisions in this afflicted State.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The New York journals continue to receive telegrams from the South by way of Louisville, the chief city of the neutral State of Kentucky, at which place Southern journals are still received. A company has recently been started in the same city to maintain postal communication between the people of the two Confederations. It offers to deliver a letter of ordinary weight for 23 cents (11 1/2 d.). The previous rate was 3 cents.

By way of Louisville we learn that the South feels pinched for the want of salt, printing-paper, lead, and leather. The Southerners and their slaves are in great want of new shoes.

In his reply to the Commissioners of the Maryland Legislature, Mr. Davis reiterates his desire for peace, and declares that conquest is inconsistent with that idea of State sovereignty which is the fundamental principle of the Southern Confederacy.

The vote on secession in Tennessee is—for separation, 99,269; against it, 14,206. East Tennessee gave a majority of 13,177 against seceding. A Convention of East Tennesseans has been called to meet at Knoxville, to deliberate on the advisability of resisting the authority of the Confederate Government.

MARYLAND AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Maryland have passed resolutions to the effect that the war debt now being contracted by the Federal Government is unconstitutionally incurred, and that Maryland will not hold herself bound for any portion thereof.

The Wheeling Convention have signed a declaration of independence, and elected Mr. Pierpoint Governor of the State, the theory being that the regularly-elected State officials have forfeited their offices by their treason to the Federal Government.

WASHINGTON.

Journals belonging to the President's party state that Mr. Lincoln, in his forthcoming Message to Congress, will recommend the levy of half a million of men, and the creation of a debt of 250,000,000

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

dols., of debt for the speedy putting down of the rebellion.

The Government offers to pay for all damages done to private property by the occupation of land or buildings in Virginia, or by any willful mischief on the part of the Federal troops.

The Prize Court sitting in Washington has condemned an English schooner and her cargo, valued at 22,000 dollars, for endeavouring to run the blockade of the Virginia waters, subject, however, to further advisement as to an alleged relaxation of the strict law in favour of British ships then in port.

THE NORTHERN STATES.

Mr. Russell, the *Times'* "special," has arrived at Cairo, Illinois. He complains that many of his letters never reached their destination, and that others were tampered with and altered.

The slaver Nightingale arrived at New York on the 18th ult. in charge of a prize crew, having been captured on the coast of Africa with 1000 negroes on board.

The Pennsylvanian State loan of 3,000,000 dollars has been all taken at par by the Philadelphians, and the offers for the Maine loan at par and up to 4 per cent prem. largely exceeded the amount required.

<http://beck.library.emory.edu/iln/browse.php?id=iln39.1097.001>

(Continued from page 10)

while serving this flag. I've even carried a few, and trust me when I tell you that there is no heavier burden one may carry than that of the casket of a fallen American soldier.

In my opinion, to refuse to salute the American flag, the nation that it represents, and the fallen heroes who gave their lives while serving and protecting it and the people of our nation, is the ultimate insult. To turn your back on the American flag, the symbol of the land which gives you both the freedom and the right to your own opinion, is a slap in the face to the nation, its dead, and an abuse of the right which the nation has given you and for which people died.

And it has no place in any meeting of this Camp.

Deo Vindice.

Ray Craig
Adjutant
15th Regiment, SC Vols
Camp #51, SCV

Photos From Last Month's Meeting



Kristine Stonehill discusses the history and importance of the Sam Davis Youth Camp.



Nita Keisler of the South Carolina UDC discusses the UDC Military Service Awards and how to apply for them.



E M Clark receives the SC OCR David Keller Award



The Louisa McCord Chapter welcomes new member Cindy Lampley.

Where in the World is Compatriot Willie Smith? In Central America spreading Southern Hospitality and Generosity.

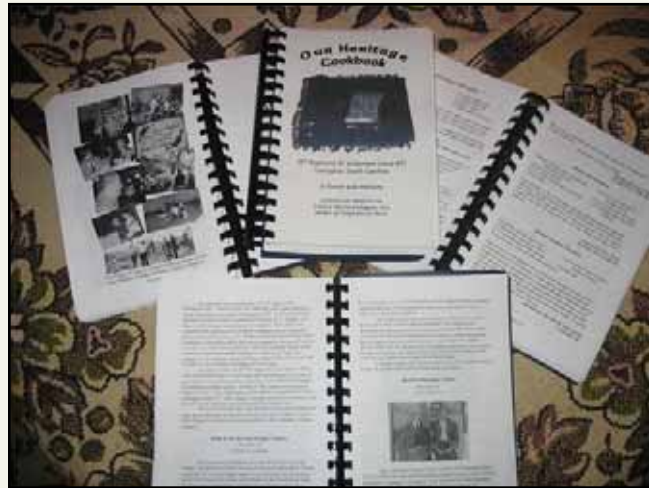
With little fanfare, Compatriot Willie Smith travels several times a year to Central America to assist children in orphanages. His 2010 trips are to Granada, Nicaragua. He carries with him what he can to help educate them and shares his Southern culture and kindness. We are truly lucky to have him as a member of our Camp!



Continuing Our Heritage Volume II

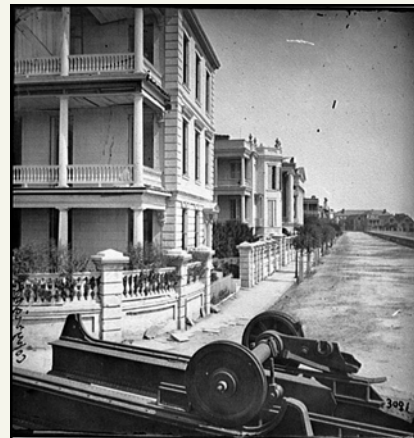
Is currently accepting recipes. This is our main 2010 fundraiser.
See Andrea at the next meeting or email your recipes in Word format to:
OCR@15thregtscvols.org.

Volume I-Our Heritage-is still available by request only.
\$15 each plus \$3 S&H
(Save the shipping and handling by picking them up at the Camp meeting)



Calendar of Upcoming Events

June	24th	Camp Meeting
July	21st - 24th	SCV Convention Anderson, SC
July	19th	MOS&B Meeting
July	29th	Camp meeting



Date	2010Speakers & Topic
January 28th	Rod Andrew - Clemson University Wade Hampton and the Search for Vindication
February 25th	Sam Davis – Lander University South Mountain, MD 9/14/1862
March 25th	Doug Bostick The Confederacy's Secret Weapon: The Illustrations of Frank Vizetelly & The Illustrated London News
April 29th	Warner Montgomery – Columbia Star Newspaper The Rise and Fall of Pineville & Jack Marljar SCV
May 27th	Nita Keisler - UDC UDC Military Service Awards
June 24th	J.R. Fennell – Lexington Museum Gen. Paul Quattlebaum and Elijah Hall, Rifle Makers
July 29th	Eric Emerson – SCDAH Wartime letters of William Porcher DuBose
August 26th	Allen Stokes – USC Twilight on the South Carolina Rice Fields Letters of the Heyward Family, 1862–1871



GOD
And My Country

*15th Regiment
South Carolina
Volunteers*

Newsletter Editor
15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers
130 Upper Loop Way
Columbia, South Carolina 29212
Email: SC_15th_Regiment@hotmail.com

Next Camp Meeting
Thursday June 24th,
6:30 PM
Lizard's Thicket
4616 Augusta Road
Lexington

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans,
we will submit the vindication of the
cause for which we fought. To your
strength will be given the defense of the
Confederate soldier’s good name, the
guardianship of his history, the emula-
tion of his virtues, the perpetuation of
those principles he loved and which
made him glorious and which you also
cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see
that the true history of the South is pre-
sented to future generations.”

Stephen D. Lee

«AddressBlock»

The 15th Regimental Report is a monthly publication of the Lexington,
South Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 51.